



ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Clause

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and verb.

Independent clause

Independent clause is **a complete sentence**. It contains the main subject and verb of a sentence. *(It also called “a main clause.”)*

Dependent clause

A dependent clause is **not a complete sentence**. It must be connected to an independent clause.

Adjective clause

An adjective clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun. It describes, identifies or gives further information about a noun. An adjective clause is also called “a relative clause”

Adjective clause pronouns

An adjective clauses uses pronouns (**who, whom, which, that, and whose**) to connect the dependent clause to the independent clause. *(adjective clause pronouns are also called “relative pronouns.”)*



Adjective clause pronouns used as the subject.



I thanked the woman. **She** helped me.

I thanked the woman **who** helped me.

*I thanked the woman=an independent
Who helped me=an adjective clause.
The adjective clause modifies the noun **woman***

The book is mine. **It** is on the table.

The book **which** is on the table is mine.

The book **that** is on the table is mine.

The book is mine that is on the table.**X**

*who/that is the subject of the adjective clause
and have the same meaning.*

***who**= used for people
which = used for things
that = used for both people and things*



Let's practice



1. I saw the man. He closed the door.
2. The girl is happy. She won the race.
3. The student is from China. He sits next to me.
4. The students are from England. They sit in the front row.
5. We are studying sentences. They contain adjective clauses.
6. I'm using a sentence. It contains an adjective clause.
7. Algebra problems contain letters. They stand for unknown numbers.
8. The taxi driver was friendly. He took me to the airport.



Let's check



1. I saw the man **who** / **that** closed the door.
2. The girl **who** / **that** won the race is happy.
3. The student **who** / **that** sits next to me is from China.
4. The students **who** / **that** sit in the front row are from England.
5. We are studying sentences **which** / **that** contain adjective clauses.
6. I'm using a sentence **which** / **that** contains an adjective clause.
7. Algebra problems contain letters **which/that** stand for unknown numbers.
8. The taxi driver **who** / **that** took me to the airport was friendly.



Adjective clause pronouns used as the object of a verb.



The man was Mr. Jones. I saw **him**.

The man **who(m)** I saw was Mr. Jones.

The man **that** I saw was Mr. Jones.

The man **X** I saw was Mr. Jones.

The adjective clause pronouns are placed at the beginning of the clause.

***Who** is usually used instead of whom. Especially in speaking. **Whom** is generally used only in very formal English.*

The movie wasn't very good. We saw it last night.

The movie **which** we saw last night wasn't very good.

The movie **that** we saw last night wasn't very good.

The movie **X** we saw last night wasn't very good.

*An **object pronoun** is often **omitted** from an adjective clause. (A subject pronoun, however, may not be omitted)*

The pronoun him must be removed. It is unnecessary because **who(m)**, **that**, **X** functions as the **object** of the verb **saw**.

INCORRECT: *The man who(m)I saw him was Mr. Jones.*



Let's practice

Adjective clause pronouns
used as the object of a verb.



1. The book was good. I read it.
2. I liked the woman. I met her at the party last night.
3. I liked the composition. You wrote it.
4. The people were very nice. We visited them yesterday.
5. The man is standing over there. Ann brought him to the party.

A decorative header featuring a stack of three books (red, yellow, and green covers) on the left, a pink candy in the center, and a yellow pencil on the right. A blue rounded rectangle with the text 'Let's check' is positioned above the pencil. The background is light blue with a pattern of white circles.

Let's check

1. The book **which** / **that** / **X** I read was good.
2. I liked the woman **who (m)** / **that** / **X** I met at the party last night.
3. I liked the composition **which** / **that** / **X** you wrote.
4. The people **who (m)** / **that** / **X** we visited yesterday were very nice.
5. The man **who (m)** / **that** / **X** Ann brought to the party is standing over there.



Adjective clause pronouns used as the object of a preposition.



- She is the woman. I told you about her.
- She is the woman **about whom** I told you.
- She is the woman **who(m)** I told you about.
- She is the woman **that** I told you about.
- She is the woman **X** I told you about.

In very formal English, the preposition comes at the beginning of the adjective clause. Usually the preposition comes after the subject and verb of the adjective clause.

- The music was good. We listened to it last night.
- The music **to which** we listened last night was good.
- The music **which** we listened to last night was good.
- The music **that** we listened last night was good.
- The music **X** we listened last night was good.

*If the preposition comes at the beginning of the adjective clause, only **whom** or **which** may be used. A preposition is never followed by **that** or **who**.*



Let's practice

Adjective clause pronouns
used as the object of a preposition.



1. The meeting was interesting. I went to it.
2. The man was very kind. I talked to him yesterday.
3. I must thank the people. I got a present from them.
4. The picture was beautiful. She was looking at it.
5. The man is standing over there. I was telling you about him.



Let's check

1. The meeting **which** / **that** / **X** I went to was interesting.

The meeting **to which** I went was interesting. (very formal)

2. The man **who (m)** / **that** / **X** I talked to yesterday was very kind.

The man **to whom** I talked yesterday was very kind. (very formal)

3. I must thank the people **who (m)** / **that** / **X** I got a present from.

I must thank the people **from whom** I got a present. (very formal)

4. The picture **which** / **that** / **X** she was looking at was beautiful.

The picture **at which** she was looking was beautiful. (very formal)

5. The man **who (m)** / **that** / **X** I was telling you about is standing over there.

The man **about whom** I was telling you is standing over there. (very formal)



Using whose



- a) I know the man. **His** bicycle was stolen.
I know the man **whose** bicycle was stolen.
- b) The student writes well. I read **her** composition.
The student **whose** composition I read writes well.
- c) Mr. Catt has a painting. **Its** value is inestimable.
Mr. Catt has a painting **whose** value is inestimable.

Whose is used to show possession. It is used as adjectives: his, her, its, and their.

His bicycle-whose bicycle

Her composition-whose composition

Both whose and the noun it is connected to are placed at the beginning of the adjective clause. Whose cannot be omitted.

Whose usually modifies people, but it may also be used to modify things, as in

(c)



Let's practice



1. I know a man. His last name is Goose.

I know a man whose last name is Goose.

2. I apologized to the woman. I spilled her coffee.

2. I apologized to the woman whose coffee I spilled.

3. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen.

3. The man whose wallet was stolen called the police.

4. I met the woman. Her husband is the president of the corporation.

4. I met the woman whose husband is the president of the corporation.

5. The professor is excellent. I am taking her course.

5. The professor whose course I am taking is excellent.



Using where in adjective clauses



The building is very old. He lives there.

a) The building **where** he lives is very old.

b) The building **in which** he lives is very old.

The building **which / that / X** he lives **in** is very old.

Where is used in an adjective clause to modify a place.

If where is used, a preposition is NOT included in the adjective clause, as in (a).

If where is not used, the preposition must be included, as in (b)

That is the place. The accident occurred there.

That is the place **where** the accident occurred.

A café is a small restaurant. People can get a light meal there.

A café is a small restaurant **where** people can get a light meal.



Using when in adjective clauses



I will never forget the day. I met you then. (on that day)

a) I'll never forget the day when I met you.

b) I'll never forget the day on which / that / X I met you.

When is used in an adjective clause to modify a noun of time.

There was a time. Dinosaurs dominated the earth then.

There was a time when dinosaurs dominated the earth.

Summer is the time of year. The weather is the hottest then.

Summer is the time of year when the weather is the hottest.

The use of preposition in an adjective clause that modifies a noun of time is somewhat different from that in other adjective clauses: a preposition is used preceding **which**, as in (b).

Otherwise, the preposition is omitted.

Let's practice

1. Can you tell me took the newspapers from the table?
2. Have you got any money you can lend me?
3. That is the drawer I keep my jewelry.
4. 1960 is the year the revolution took place.
5. John's the mancar broke down last week.
6. The hotel we stayed was fantastic.
7. She's the woman brother is a soldier.
8. I lost the necklace my grandmother bought me for my birthday.
9. Monday is the day we will come.
10. The man owns that shop is retiring next year.

where

when

when

who

whose

which

where

which

whose

who

Let's practice

1. This is the neighborhood I spent most of my childhood.
2. The watch is over sixty years old belongs to my grandfather.
3. That's the man wife writes adventure stories.
4. The city "flower children" lived was San Francisco.
5. The person gave me these books, was Simon.
6. I talked to the girl car had broken down in front of the shop.
7. I live in a house in Norwich, is in East Anglia.
8. The hour the parade begins is 12:30 p.m.
9. The car, driver is a young man, is from Ireland.
10. The day the concert takes place is Sunday.

where

when

when

who

whose

which

where

which

whose

whose



Error recognition



Test 1

1. She went to France by the train last weekend.

A

B

C

D

2. She is a very normal child in spite of the fact that she has never been off this land has never

A

B

C

played to the children her own age.

D

3. Mrs. Munsing is a very good cook, but I'm afraid we will have to let she go.

A

B

C

D

4. I'm surprised she's got the money to spend on such things so her husband is unemployed

A

B

C

D

5. He's acted unbelievably stupid in the past year.

A

B

C

D

It is grammatically correct to have two **adverbs** in a row in a sentence.
He spoke extremely intelligently.



Homework



Work smarter not harder

**Worksheet: 1 Learn new words
and review the grammar.**

**Grammar-50 test
Vocabulary-40 test**

